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INITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

WASHINGTON, D. C. H. H. BENNETT, CHIEF Jon Ran ground water

## NORTH APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED GROUND WATER GRAPHS

1936-37

## Prepared by

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SECTION OF WATERSHED AND HYDROLOGIC STUDIES
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SCS-TP-21 January - 1939 1635

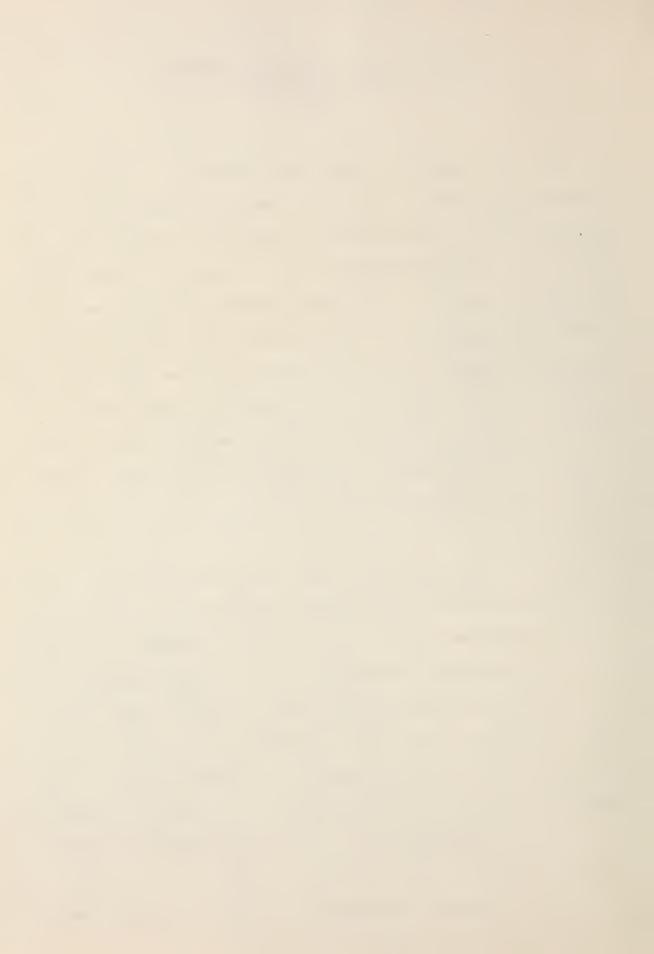


## NORTH APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED GROUND WATER GRAPHS 1936-37

The North Appalachian Experimental Watershed is a cooperative research project of the Soil Conservation Service and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. It comprises some 5,000 acres of rolling hills, the average relief being approximately 300 feet. A geological survey of the watershed has shown it to be an eroded peneplane consisting mainly of alternate and nearly horizontal strata of limestone, sandstone, and shale, interspersed by beds of impervious fire-clay and covered by a soil mantle of from 4 to 5 feet in thickness. Each layer of fire-clay supports a perched water table either wholly or partially separated from each other and discharging at the outcrops of the impervious strata through the overlying soil mantle, either as springs or seeps or by percolation, to the water table below.

Thirty-six observation wells have been dug within the project, an attempt having been made to secure several representative wells for each principal ground-water horizon. All wells, with the exception of those located in valley bottoms, were dug to the first impervious strata, the average depth being approximately 30-40 feet. These wells were hand dug with an unlined diameter of 4 feet and a finished diameter of 28-36 inches. Field stones used as lining were free laid to the base of the weathered zone and from this point to the surface were laid in mortar. A reinforced concrete welltop, having embedded in it a T-bar measuring point, was installed in each well.

Manual ground-water measurements were begun at completed wells





Groundwater observation well #109 showing FW-1 recorder used to obtain continuous records and T-bar measuring point and tape used to check readings.



in May, 1936. These measurements were made at intervals of from 1 to 15 days from Mzy 1936 until February 1937, and daily measurements were taken on all wells from February 1937 until the time of installation of automatic stage recorders. The installation of these recorders, which are Friez FW-1 vertical drum type, was begun in April 1937 and continued until at the present time all wells are so equipped.

The following graphs show the daily elevation of the water table at 35 of the 36\* observation wells for the water year 1936-37:

<sup>\*</sup>Well No. 157 was not completed until January 1938.



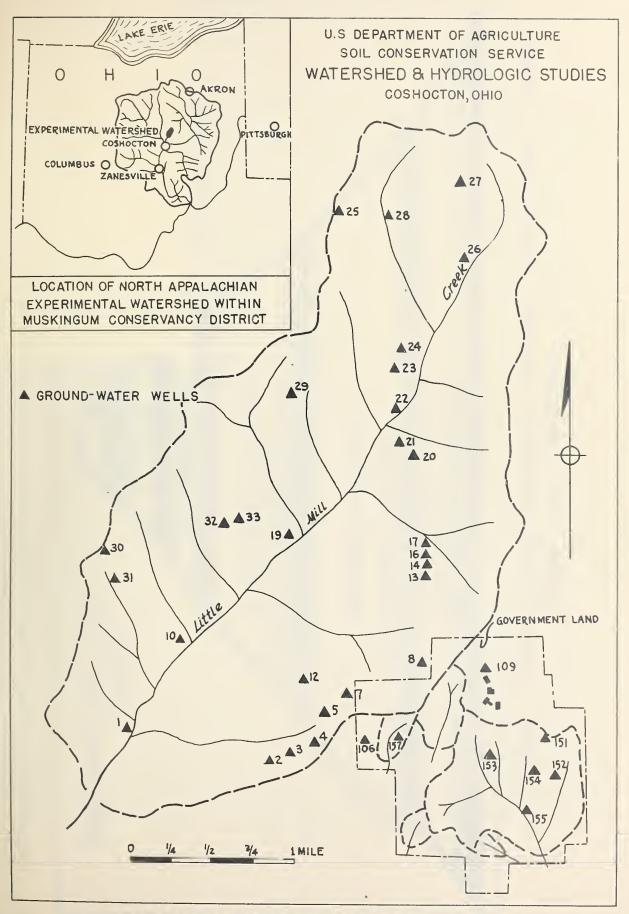
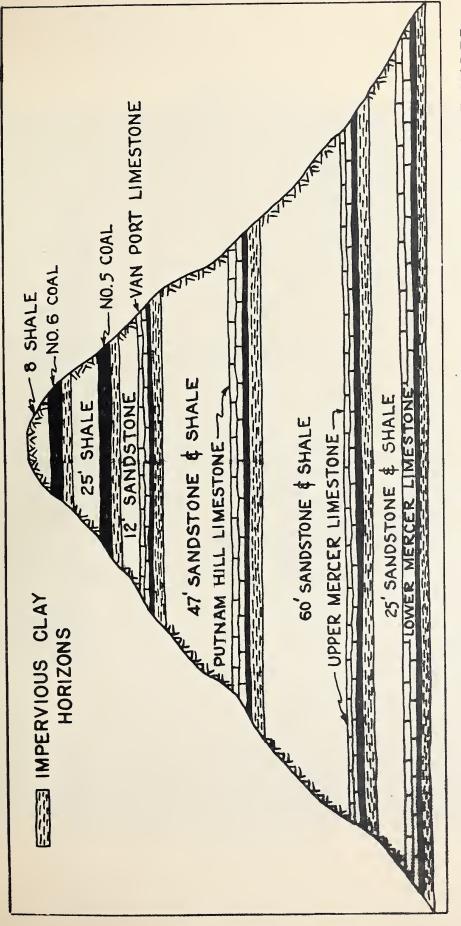


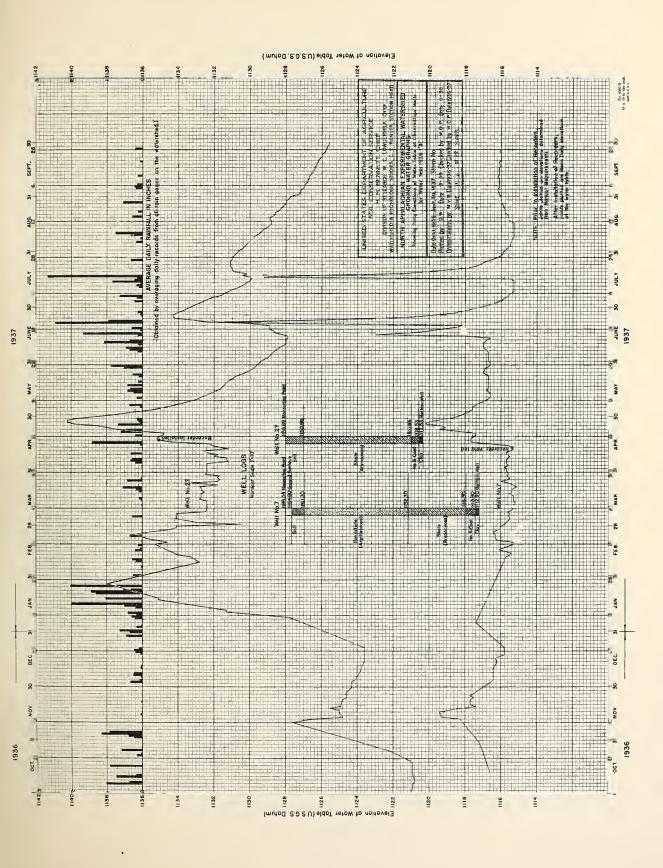
FIG I-A NORTH APPALACHIAN EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED



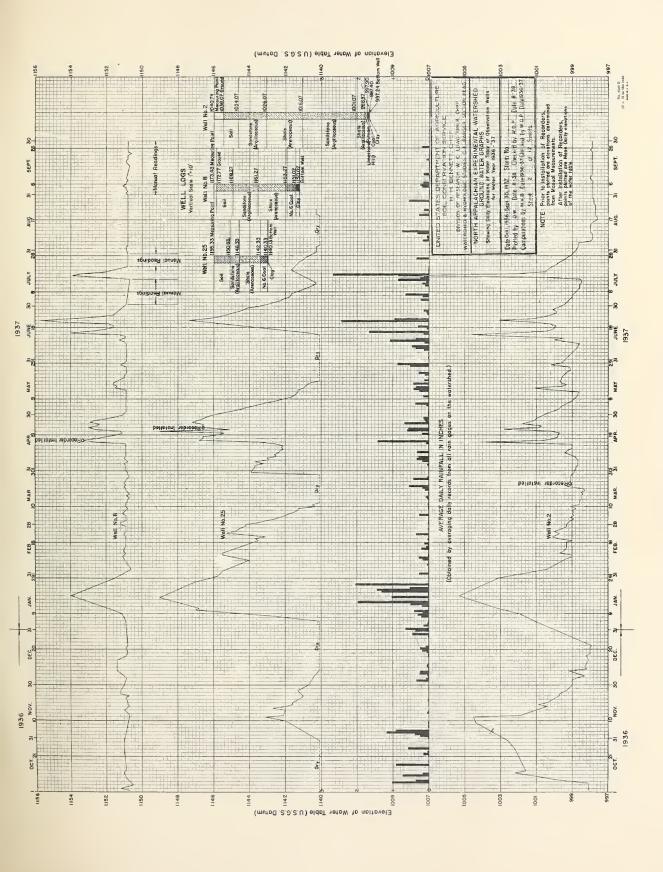


TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION OF A HILL, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF IMPER-VIOUS CLAY HORIZONS

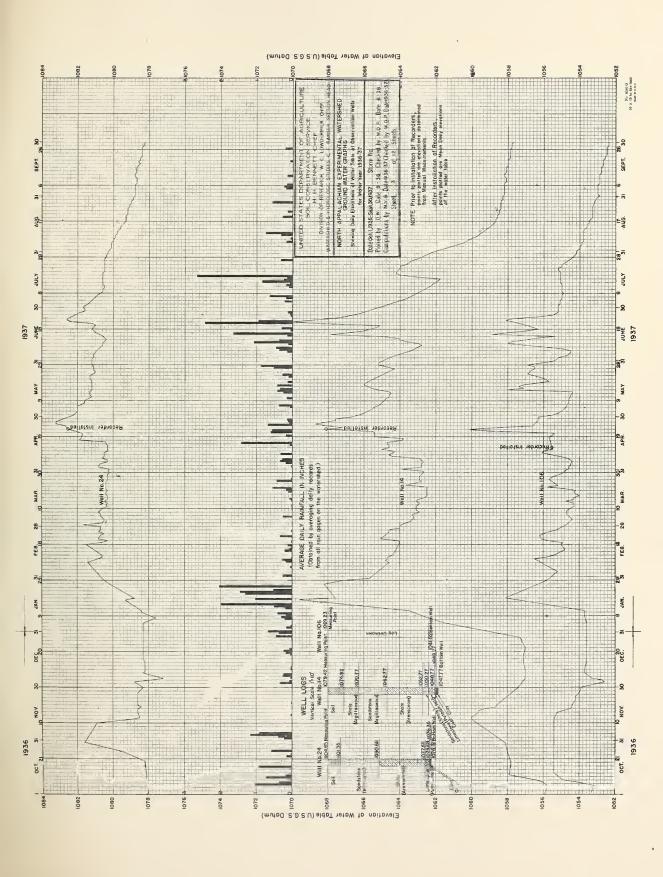


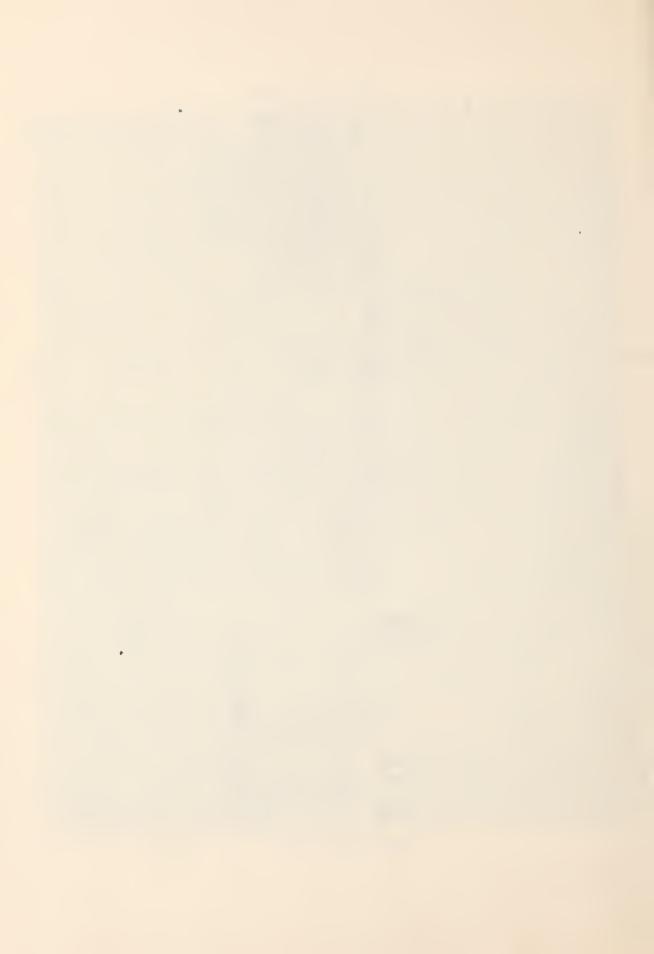


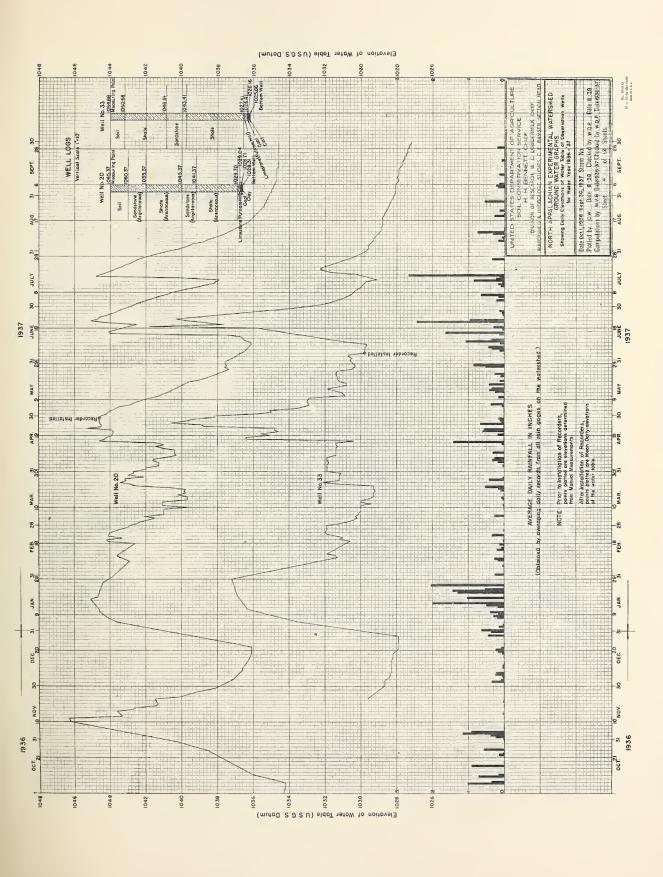


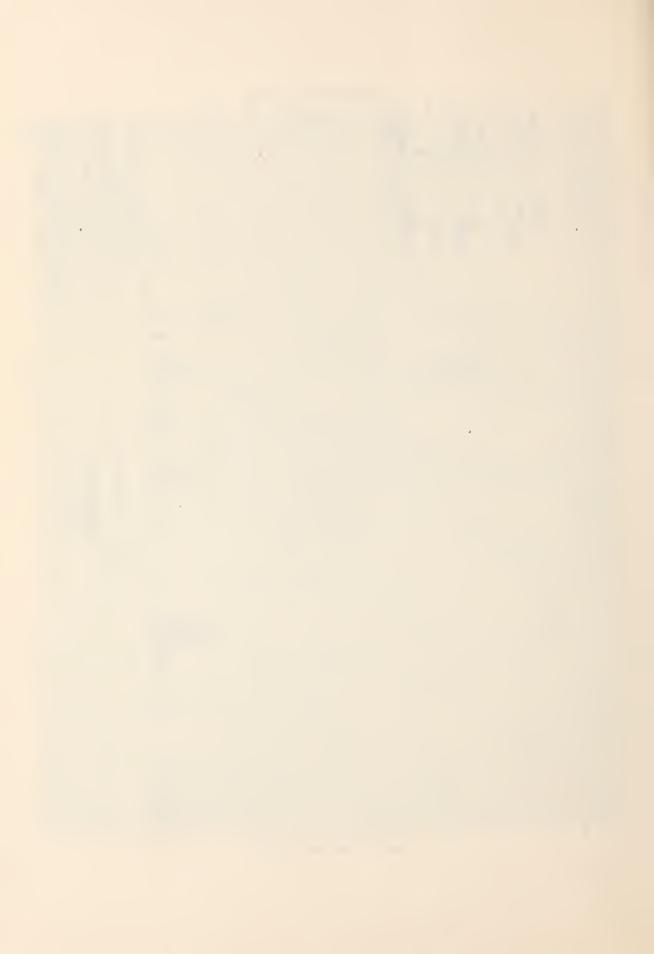


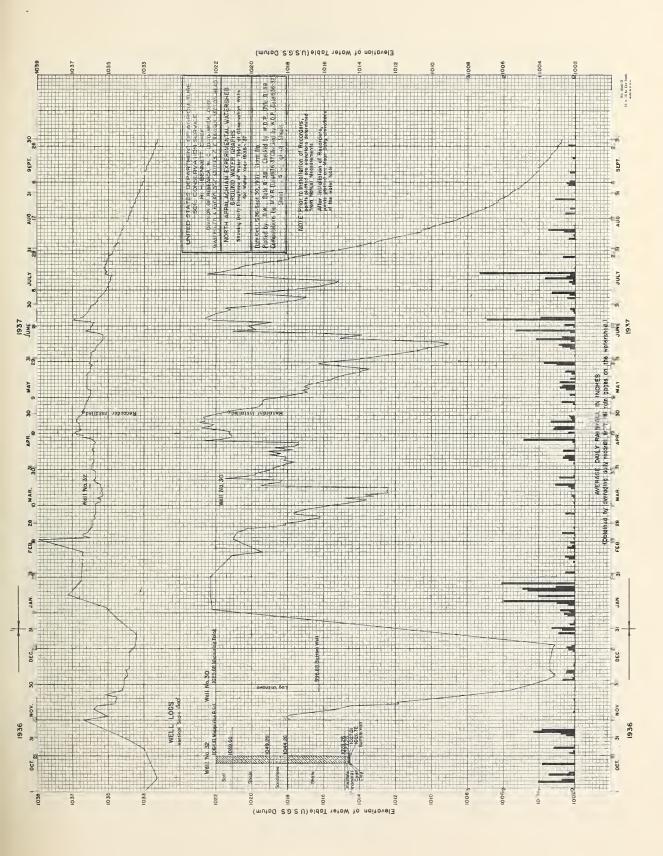




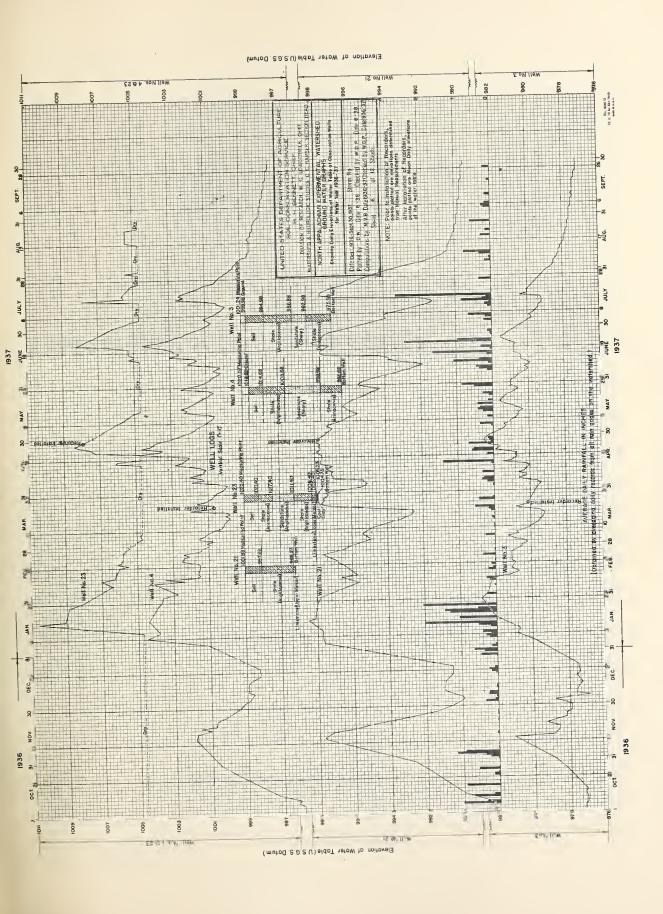


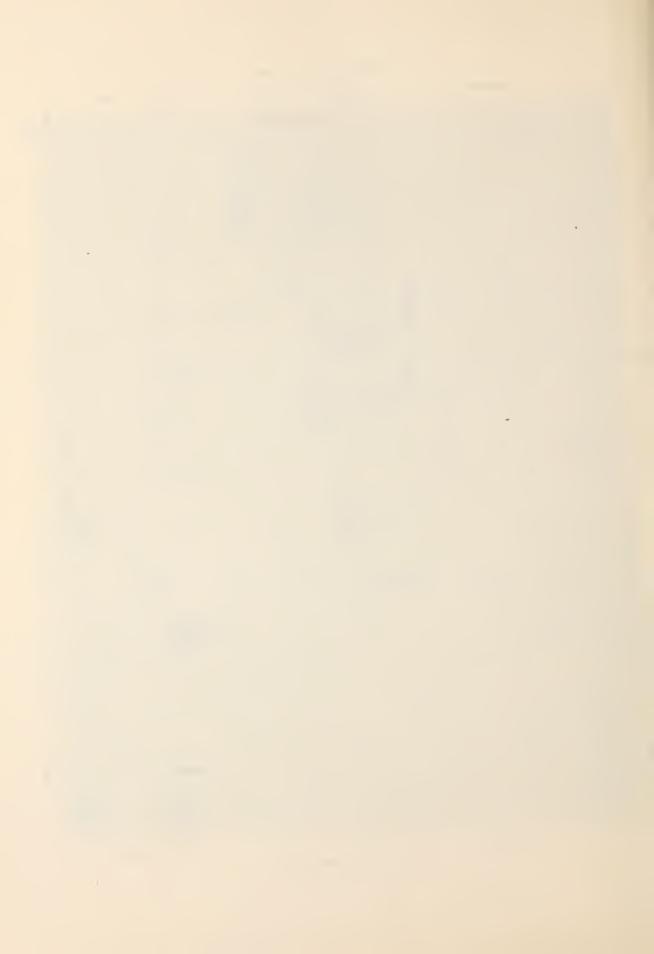


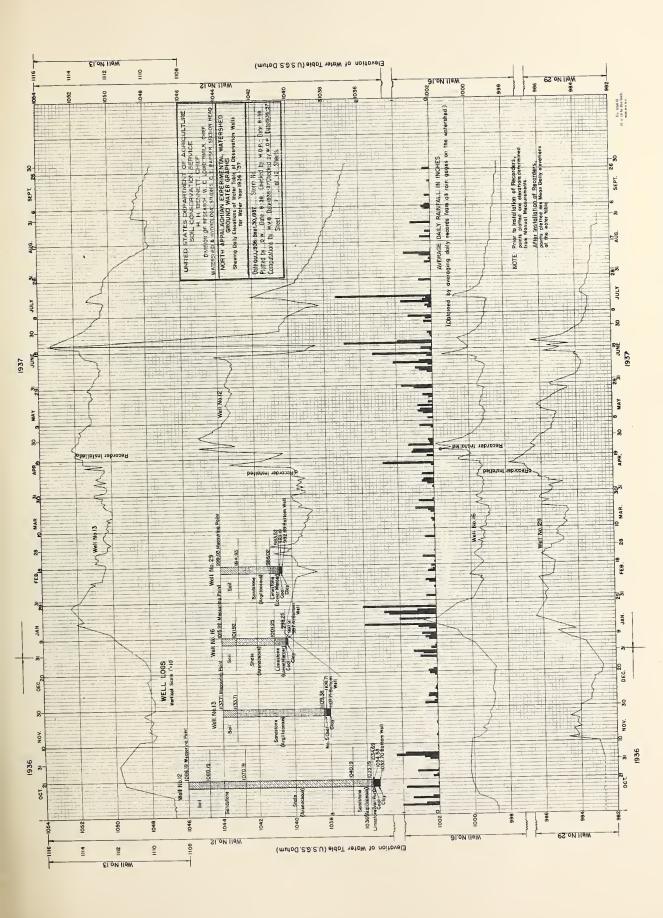


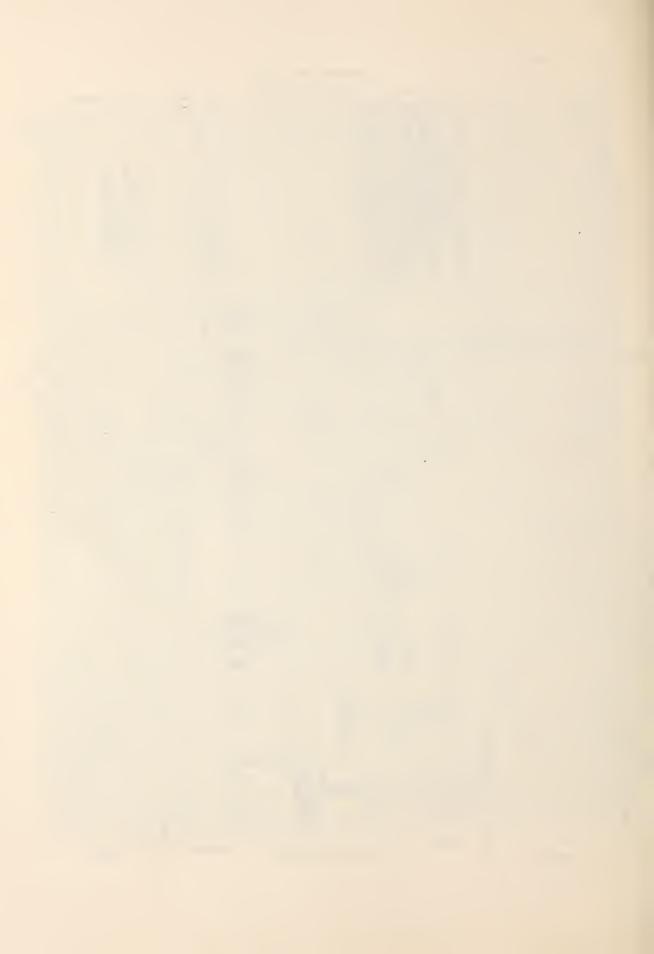


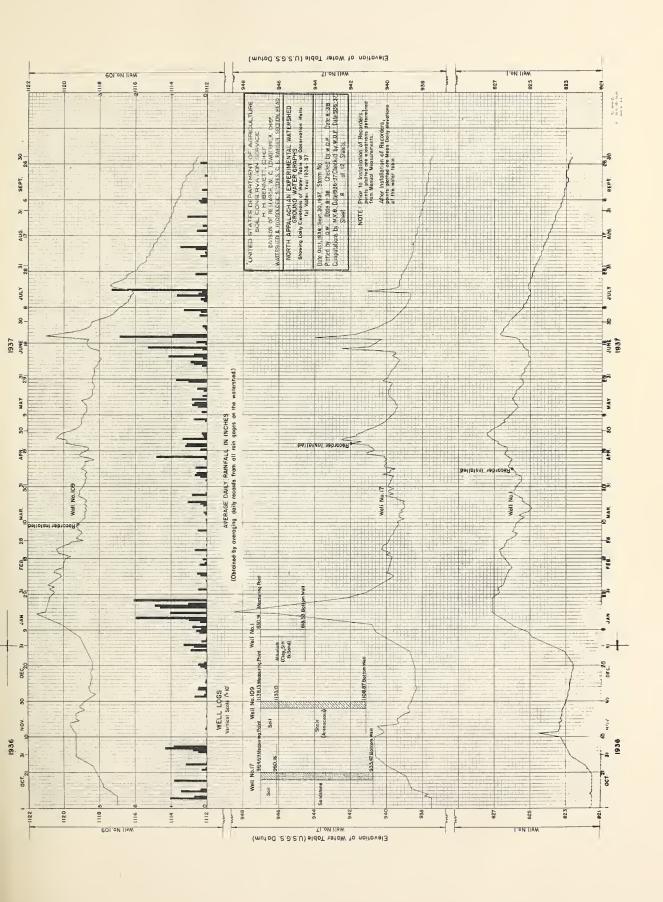


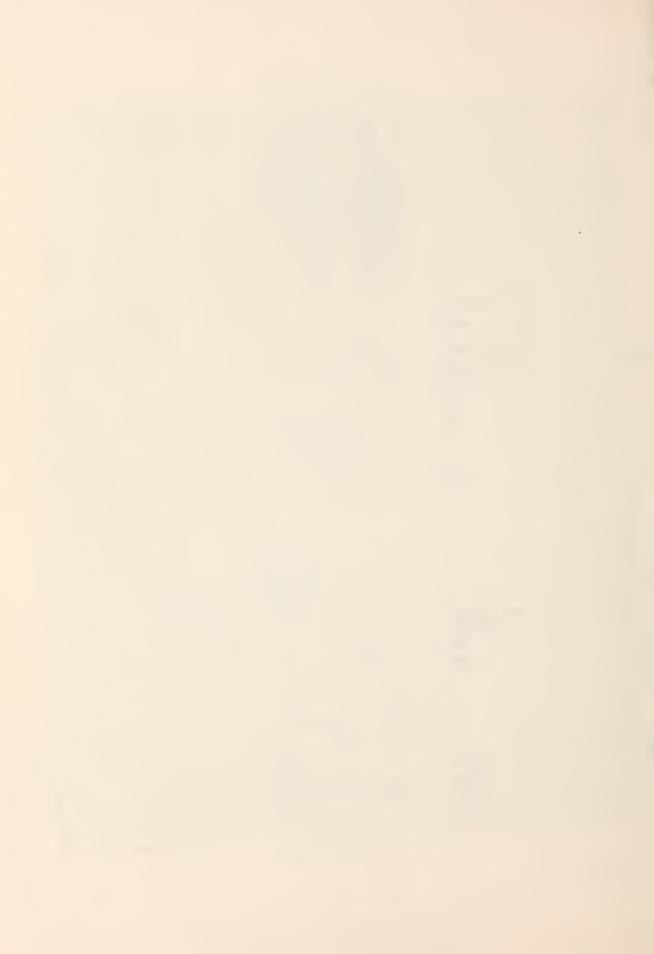


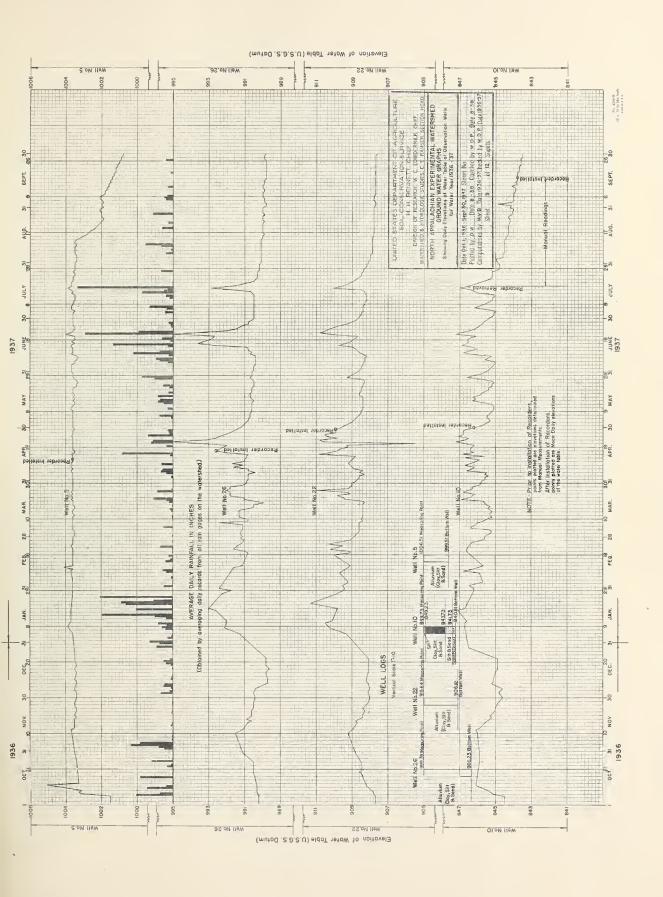




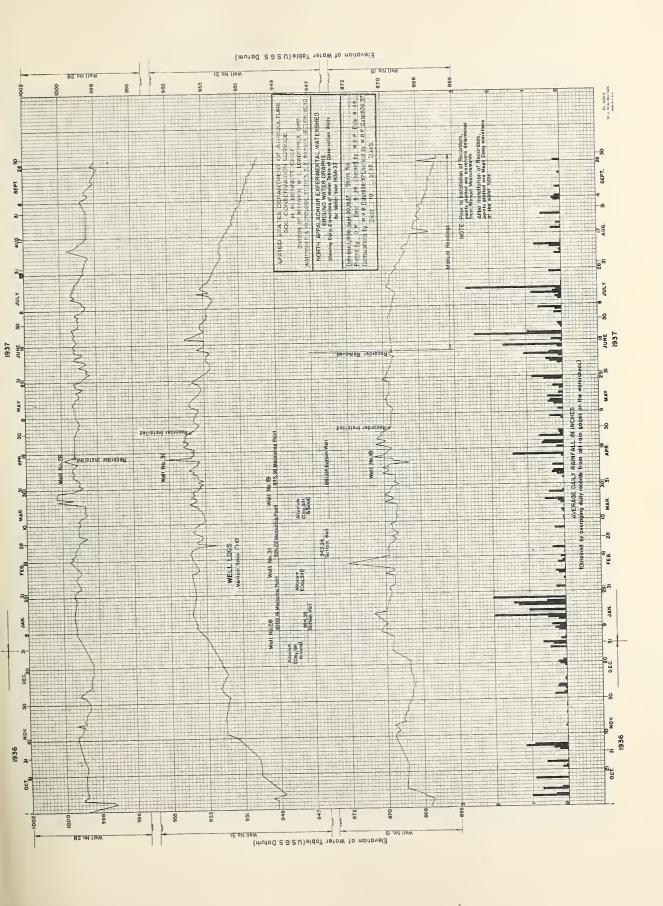




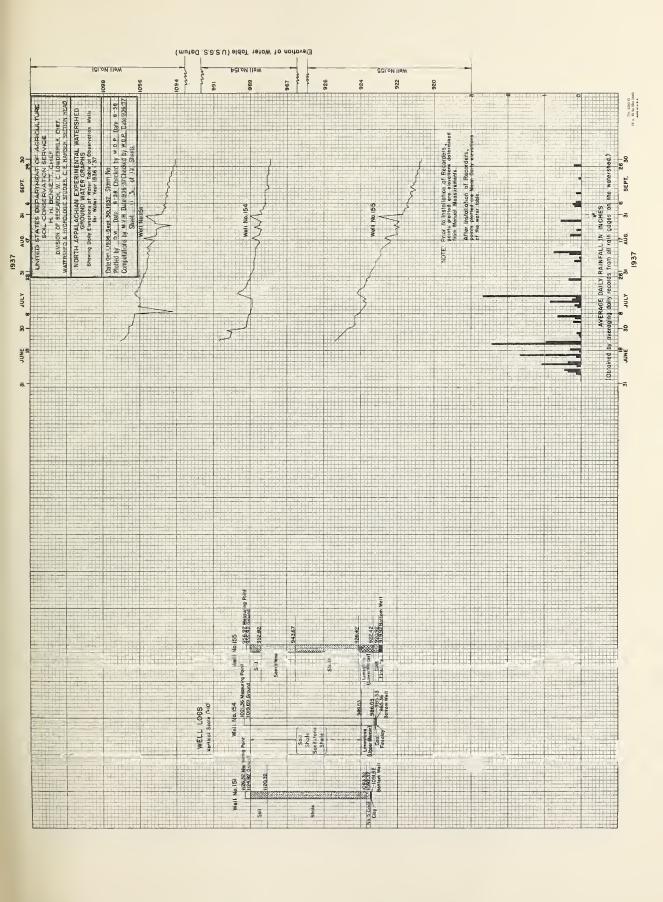




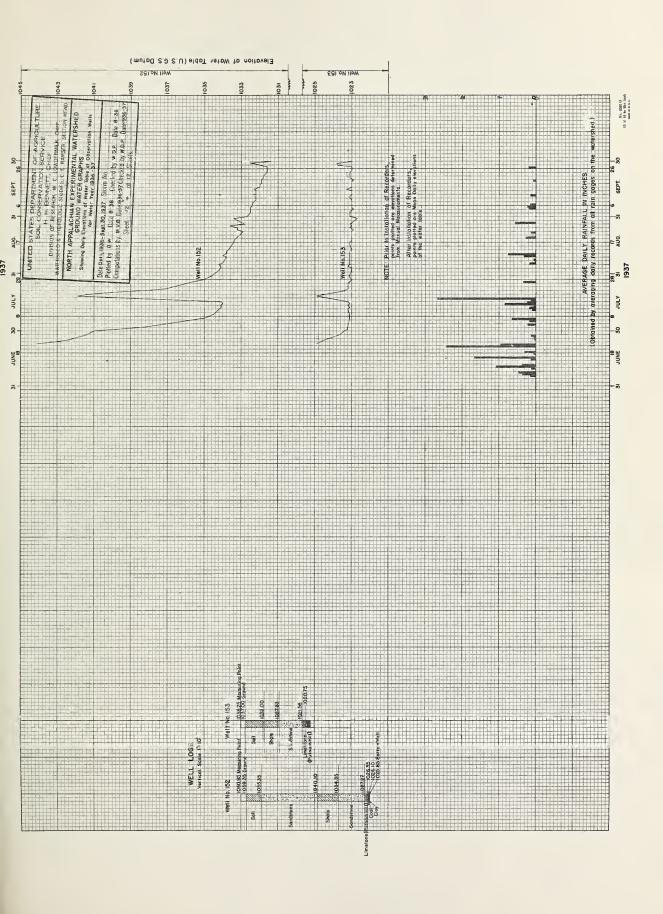


















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